## The Evening Times

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ADVENTIMENS GUARANTEE COMPANY,
By J. R. MASON, President.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1809.

#### Mr. Dingley.

After a prolonged struggle that was encharacteristic of the man the Hon. Nelson impley, succumbed to pathological conditions that would have carried off nine in every ten men at sough earlier stage. In his tenacity of life he resealed the chief cause of his sucress-for the position he gained was for him a higher measure of success than is enjoyed by many men of renown. He represented the best type of New England men who are not endowed with a brilliant intellect. He was a plodder, with a persistence that wrong victory from adverse vircumstances. He had principles to which he was faithful, and he formed habits of industry that make failure in life impossible. He took his own measure well and knew what ambitions to cherish. He was not original, but he was courageous in maintaining the doctrines he adopted. The result of it was a eseful man in whatever enterprise he engaged in a man whose judgment and energy were in demand and se work was appreciated within the limits of his interests.

Without a nutive salent for the Bierary quality of newspaper work that is indispensable to the most successful editor-by which is meant that command of the tools of speech which enables the editor to add grace to strength-and without a sense of humor, Mr. Dingley used the newspaper us a stepping-stone to a political career and there is no doubt that his training as a polisted editor of a Lexiston paper was the greatest value to him throughout his public life. He saw in the editorship of that journal a position of influence in pulifor which he had a natural bent. He naticalism. He was so "pro" as to be almust "run." Believing he the doctrines of come the charman at fast.

tunity came to frame and report a tariff bill, he displayed the courage and conduct the war. almost audacity of his convictions. Having always believed that to a high, protective tariff the country owed its industrial greatness, and that favors to a par-Ticular and small class of capitalists were well paid for by a general prosperity that could not be achieved by a bold fight for the world's markets, he was relentless in applying the doctrine of protection at a time when many of his Republican associates doubted the necessary and wisdom of a stern adherence to the dogma. He carried the day, and his name is connected with a schedule that is execrated by foreign nations. He died before the new conditions of our national life had effected the overthrow of his system, in the firm belief that his work was to be credited with an increasing industrial activity.

Personally, he was much liked as well as respected by all his contemporaries in Congress. He was admired for his integrity and sincerity, and for his amiability his intensity and gravity when his principles were in question were borne with good nature by men of all parties, and his tremendous capacity for work, his love of work, made him a reproach to all idlers. He will be missed by the Republican leaders, including the President, to whom his advice was always valuable, and by all his associates in Congress, while the loss to his committee will be most severe. His was an excellent character-a credit to New England and to America.

## The Covernment of Aliens.

The experience of England in the government of the heterogeneous population which the fortunes of war have committed to her care has been, on the whole, successful. It is, therefore, worth our while to investigate her methods and see how the thing has been done. One fact must be patent to the whole American peoplethat we cannot afford to make political ap-

view. The government of these islands must be carried on by competent men; and it is needless to say that the politician from the backwoods, or the son of a distinguished father, or the young man who cannot make a living in his own land and must be helped out of it, are not likely to be fitted for the government of an alien race. To a certain extent such mistakes have been made by the English government, and wherever it has made them it has paid for them most dearly. The strong men who govern India are not penny politicians, endeavoring to fill their pockets. They are men of backbone and discretion and experience-sometimes men who are thoroughly interested in the native races frem a scientific or sociological point of The type of man needed for such work is the man who likes the work and the life-who goes to his foreign home with a definite aim, not indissolubly connected with cash.

Lord Cromer, who is virtually ruler in Egypt, has lately been overwhelmed by applications for "berths" in the Egyptian civil service. These applications have been for the most part refused; and the reason is given in a recent dispatch of his:

A very small number of Englishmon are played in high positions. Every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans, whether of 42,681 to restrict the number of Europeans, was not at 42,681 English or of other nationalities, in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which is now especially—and, as far as is possible, exclusively eserved for natives of Egypt.

It should be clearly understood that the race problem which we encounter in the Philippines is different from any other in our national life. In this Oriental land we have a fair field and a chance to begin on the right basis. In solving the Indian problem we came in contact with a race omadic, savage, and unfitted for civilization. In dealing with the negro in the South, two hundred and fifty years of tradition had to be considered, with all its manifold effect on both races; and the appointment of negroes to political office was made unwise by the fact that the majority of the population in most Southern States is white. In the Philippines, we have a ni-civilized people, who have their own laws, their own customs and their own religion; these conditions must to a certain extent shape our policy. The Filipinos are certainly as well fitted to fill minor positions as the natives of half the English colonies, and there is no earthly reason why they should not have these positions. By this arrangement the American, who does not know the country thoroughly, will have in his subordinate an interpreter and a guide. There is absolutely no other way to manage such dependencies. To undertake to plant a government wholly American in any of these islands would b as absurd as for an Englishman to go into the Canadian woods and undertake to shoot big game there without an Indian mide or any knowledge of the country. Where Lord Cromer's policy has been folwid the English government has been saful; where it has not been followed there have been wars. The London Spectator recognizes this fact in the following

as possible, to pur no Englishman thito a tion which can be as well filled by a native, no native fitto a position which can be as it is, more effectually) filled by an Engn. This means that all the many subor-posts are filled by natives, and that the institutes are absolutely necessary-one given to pecked Englishmen. The result is, as Lord Cromes has said, that he governs with English heads and Egyptian hands. The principle is that the native Egyptian has a right to every post he with to lill. Contrast the French syste there's and even in Tun's, where, though a proportionale colony, there are said to be thousand small French functionaries doing has it, and deserve to have it.

These remarks apply quite as well to America as to England.

## Who Algerism Flourishes.

One secret of Alger's strength with the his party, he could hardly tolerate the idea. President was long ago, exposed by. The that there were limitations to their appli- Times. It is now repeated by the New valion or that compromises were to be York Evening Post. At the beginning of countenanced. Whenever partisanship ran the war with Spain it was agreed between high, Mr. Dingley was the man of the hour, the President, the Secretary of Wer and the (if his superlative housely there was never | Adjutant General that there must be "no any could, and his convictions, if narrow, giery for Miles." To allow that officer to were interne. We took to statistics as carry the war to a triumphant close was to men of benader culture take to light litera- provide the country with a rival candidate sure, as a recreation. He was slow, which for the Presidency. All the scandals of the in the popular mind means to be profound war, from the selection of an incompeten and aste, this feet were always on the regimental commander to mismanage the ground, for he had a respect for what he Santiago expedition, to the visuperative took to be from and a distrast of fancy. Statement of General Engan- and including Inevitably, abea he entered Congress he the confusion at Tampa, the lack of supsteered straight for the Ways and Means plies at Santiago, the transport horrors, th Committee of which he as inevitably hos epidemics that ravaged the American camps, the beef scandal and the personal He had long been prominent as one of war on General Breckinridge-can be the leading Republican members, his ad- traced to this one resolve that General vice being held in great respect by his Miles must win no glory. None of these more brilliant associates. When his op- things would have happened if the Commanding General had been permitted to

Therefore the President is bound to tolerate and defend his Secretary of War at any danger to himself. It has already cost the country and the army dear. The deaths and suffering among the soldiers, the ruin of the foreign market for American meat, the disgrace of the army by ar unprecedented, an incredible, use of foul and indecent language by a staff officer against the Commanding General are all the effect of Algerism. Another serious consequence is the framing of an army reorganization measure that perpetuate the methods under which the costly and disgraceful events were produced. The President dare not, because of his partnership with Alger in the suppression of

General Miles, interpose to save the ar-If Secretary Alger were a man of differ ent character he would relieve the Administration of its heavlest barden and most serious danger by offering his resignation. He is not that kind of man. The instant he lays down his office, he falls into absolute obscurity, except that the term Algerism will live as long as the memory of his offenses, as a term of execration. Whether it is possible for public opinion to compel the President to un load Alger is a question, though the probabillity is strong against it, owing to the power of partisan attachment. That See retary Alger should be allowed to main taln at Government expense a personal Commission to enable his underlings to blackgoard his enemies and to prevent an honest investigation of his maladministration, has disgusted even the strongest of Republican partisans. But they fear the

to force the President to dismiss Alger. There may be one method by which the matter may be forced to an issue, although the fact that not even the Eagan outpreak has had that effect makes success that we cannot afferd to make pointical appointments to responsible colonial positions. If Cuba, or Porto Rico, or the Philippines should be turned into a political plum orchard, the results in the end would be far from satisfactory from any point of

effects on the next election of an attempt

desperate opposition to any consideratio of that measure with the War Department in its present degraded state-a steadfast refusal to allow the bill to make any progress until the destructive features are eliminated-would be fully warranted, and t might induce the President to unburden himself of Alger to stop the exposure of Algerism. A patriot leader in Congress a sorely needed.

#### Mr. McKinley's Danger.

Still there is nothing in the news from Manila and nothing in the news from the War Office to warrant the inaction of our army in the Philippines. General Otis is still preparing to defend Manila against an attack by Aguinaldo, and General Miller's force is still living on crowded transports within sight of the defiant outlaws a Iloile, while Aguinaldo offers insulting terms to the Americans. The German agents continue to advise and aid the selfenstituted king of the Philippines, and to laugh at the embarrassment of the Administration.

While the rebels are strengthening their forces and their resolutions, the President's opponents in the Senate are growing more ufident of being able to amend the Treaty and destroy at one blow all the purposes of which President McKinley spoke so eloquently and so bravely. His challenge to his enemies to attempt to haul down the flag if they dared-which sent them yelping to their kennels-is in a fair way of being accepted, thanks to his own lack of courage and tenacity. He is promoting the loss, through his own weakness, of what he boasted of having gained at Paris by his firmness in dealing with Spain. He is contributing to the ultimate triumph of John Sherman over Judge Day and betraying his friends of all parties who rallied to his support at his call. He is humiliating his countrymen by allowing the schemes of infriendly German agents to succeed. He is helping his enemies at home to a victory over his friends. All because he is afraid own proclamation pledged him to say-to own proclamaton proges.

By the matter at this time.

bring all rebels into subjection. By the matter at this time.

It was suggested today that Mr. Reed time he musters up the courage to act, it might leave the matter open by making no will be too late—and the Administration of formal appointment and permitting Mr. Nekinley will pass into history as a fearful McKinley will pass into history as a fearful warning to all weak-kneed politicians who each the White House.

Indeed there is very little time left for President McKinley to save himself. Doesn't he know that it has been on'y his policy of Philippine annexation that has enabled him to bear the burden of A'gerism? Doesn't he know that weakness as to this policy will remove the one bar to copular indignation? Hasn't he a single ndviser who dare tell him the truth?

Amazing as General Engan's unparalleled attack on General Miles is, and obvious as the proper course of the War De partment is, there is much reason to doubt whether any proceedings wi'l be instituted until public sentiment compele the President to act. We can safely predict that if it is possible to place the matter in the hands of a body that will delay a decision as long as possible and ther present a compromise that will prevent the punishment of anybody, it will be done. Whatever the weakest of Admin's trations can do to escape an investigation of charges of any kind, that of President McKinley will do.

The tone of the army staff depends good deal on the character of the Secretary of War.

Senator Allen need not hope to institute n investigation into the conduct of the war. The Administration would abandon the Philippines or make any other dicker to prevent it. This is a time when members of Congress are able to get whatever the Administration has to give.

There seems to be such a widtspread H. Roberts of Utah shall be barred from a seet in Congress, on account of his alleged may be proper, but it certainly would be nard on Hoberts. If it be accomplished why would it not be a nice and merciful thing to let him down easy by appointing sal, the Sultan of the Sulu Islands? The Sultan-name not reported-is a Mussulman, and to him Hoberts would be per-

## The Mistake of Senator Hoar.

(Firm the New York Trillette.) Senator Hoar recalls many facts from histoat he seems to forget many more of equal to more. He seems to lorger that this contine as once peopled with a race of men known earth Assertican Indiana, with whom the w nce deaft in a manner at striking variance act enerable document. He seems to forget that nown as African slaves, held as such by th ame men who framed the Constitution which he doles, and set free to the exercise of a righ easts granted by that instrument. He sems to forget that only a few years ago a large ortion of our fellow countrymen were what termed secondonists, and that they were calt with by the Government which he con supported by meisures for which no liral warrant may be found in the text of the Suctariation or Constitution:

It is not to be argued that whatever has beras right. But these things are a part of the ferory of the nation. They are to be rememered and considered when the nation's histor olicy is under review. And if Senator Hou ecalls them, and reckots, according to his prent paterances, that the fathers of the Constitu ion were themselves false to that instrument an o the Declaration, and that the greatest and est of their successors have been similarly false, shat will there be left for him to pin his faith a deny the right of himself and his colleague

## The Only Godkin Takes an Airing.

(From the New York Evening Post.) the members of the Cabinet have coacted the habit, when temporarily absent from acted the habit, when temporarily absent from a smiles in which they bask at the White of taking their fellow-citizens uside to ell them, in a voice loud enough to be Washington, how good and wise and firmvet not too firm—the Great White Father is But the practice of this flattery is spreading t e non-office-holding and even to the non-office leKinley, to trust him even where we canno e him, is getting to be too common a virtue t be a virtue. Nothing like it has ever been en before in this country. The nearest approach o it in English history that we can recall is a sying of Bishop Warburton's, at the time when corge III was making scandalous appointments The good man wrote to a friend; "Let us private men preserve and improve the little we have left of private virtue; and, if one inferted with the influenza of politics should ask pic, 'What then becomes of your public virtue?' I would anover him with an old Spanish proverb, 'The King

An Anti-Expansion Argument. (From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) "I dunno ex I h'lieve in this idea of stri

#### GENERAL POITICAL GOSSIP.

The Hon. Nelson Dingley .- Although Mr. Dingley's death had been foreshadowed it came quite unexpectedly and was a shock to his friends and former political associates. They had been led to believe by the encouraging reports from his bedside that there was at least a chance of his recovery. Mr. Dingley's death will be generally regretted on both sides of the House as he was genufnely liked by all hands for his sterling personal qualities. He was uniformly contributed to his political oppo-nents and probably no man ever made fewer personal enemies as leader of the majority on the floor of the House than Mr. Dingley. It is said of him in fact that he did not have an enemy in the

Speaker Reed will probably feel Mr. Speaker Reed will probably feel ar. Dingley's loss more keenly than any one outside of his immediate family. There was a very warm attachment between the two men which had been increased during the association of a lifetime. Apparently so dissimilar in almost everything there was yet a strong bond of union be-tween them. Mr. Reed leaned heavily on Mr. Dingley. He had absolute confidence in his judgment. Mr. Dingley was one of the few men, Mr. Reed often declared, with whom he felt that he could, with safety, entrust his life and his honor. No higher compliment could be paid by one man to

another. The matter of filling Mr. Dingley's place The matter of filling Mr. Dingley's place in the Maine delegation will not be so difficult as the selection of a man to take his place at the head of the Ways and Means Committee and leader on the floor of the House. Sereno E. Payne, of Auburn, New York, is the second man on the committee and is therefore next in line for the promotion. But it is known that Mr. Reci has never been deeply impressed with Mr. Payne's ability and skill as a leader. Mr. Payne's ability and skill as a leader. "Mr. Payne was passed over by Mr. Reed when he appointed Mr. Dingley chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Reed will probably exercise a great deal of care in the selection of a chairman of this com-mittee, for the reason that he expects to be the Speaker of the next House and who-ever may be designated at this time will raturally look for a reappointment. The leadership of the Fifty-sixth Congress will over his friends. All because he is afraid to say the word to General Otis that his own proclamation pledged him to say—to Reed to be compelled to decide upon that

> the present session as acting chairman.
>
> Mr. Reed's preference is understood to be in favor of Representative John Dalzell of Pittsburg. The latter is a member of the Speaker's Committee on Rules, and has acied as Mr. Reed's spokesman on the floor during Mr. Dingley's illness. Dalzell is a ready debater and is well equipmed for parliamentary combats. However Dalzell is a candidate for Senator Quaseat in the Senate, and if he should cessful it will, of course, remove he from the list of competitors for the leader ship of the next House. Mr. Hopkins of Illinois is the fourth man on the Ways and Mears Committee. He is a veteran mem-ber and a very able man. He has been mentioned as a possible rival of Mr. Reed for the Speakership of the Fifty-sixth. Congress.

> Death of Eugene Riggins .- The eath of "Gene" Higgins, of Baltimore, which occurred yesterday recalls the fact that at one time he occupied a very large share of public attention. Mr. Higgins was singled out by the Mugwumps as the spe-cial object of their attacks. Secretary Manning appointed Higgins appointment Manning appointed Higgins appointment clark of the Treasury Department and the Mugwumps thought that Higgins displayed too much zeal in removing Republicans and appointing Democrats. They nover en-tirely forgave him or Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Higgins for many years was one of Senator Gorman's chief lieutenants in Baltimore. Of late years he was seen in Washington but seidom. He devoted his talents to look-ing after legislation at Annapolis and faing after legislation at Annapolis and fa-cetiously styled himself the "Speaker of the Third House."

Mr. Cruker Taking Care of His His Family .- "Mr. Croker," said Henry Romeike, of press-ellpping fame, at the Arlington today, "is pushing his none to he front. Apparently, however, he does not care to have them go in for a political career. His oldest son, Richard Croker, ir, has secured a position with the West-inghouse Company, at Pittsburg, and enother son, Frank, who is barely twenty segt in Congress, on account of his alleged one, has been appointed to a fat lob under pellygamous practices, that we suppose an Mr. Robeling, the chief engineer of the effort will be made to exclude him. This Brooklyn Bridge. Bridge-building is go-Brooklyn Bridge. Bridge-building is go-ing to become a leading industry in and broad and liberal construction to the pro-around the metropolis for the next (a) vision. years or more, and if Tammany remains on top young Frank Croker will probably be member of Richard Croker's family.

#### ONCE PAWNED HIS WATCH. Mayor Van Wyck's Youthful Experi-

ence a Costly One. New York, Jan. 14.-Mayor Van Wyck declared yesterday that he had once pawned his watch and that the interest had cost him about \$300. A pawpbrokes had been brought before him on charges preferred by the Pawnbroker's Association that he had been guilty of fraudulent business dealings. The mayor told the pawnbroker he would not take his lie away from him this time, as there was not sufficient evidence. Then he turned suf-denly to George W. McAdams, who represented the Pawnbrokers' Association, and

"Did you ever pawn anything" "Not I," replied the lawyer very em-

phatically. phatically.
"Well, I did," continued the mayor. "It was when I was a boy. I pawned a \$25 watch and the broker charged me 25 p.r cent a month for the loan. I finally go it out, but it had cost me something like \$300 in interest."

## An Eligible Witness to Hand.

the Editor of The Times; I have noticed in the papers for the past few months discussions on the food which was served to soldiers while in Cuba. I was noting inmissary clerk of the Seventy-first New York Infantry in the field, and know that the fresh eat we received was not fit for anyone to eat. The meat cause to us, and it was part of my duty to serve it to the different companies. Every day we had to throw the best part of it away. I know also that there was no sickness in the regiment to speak of until we got this ment. I know also of the canned ment received much had be thrown away. We would find cates in almost every box that had burst, and the smell which came from these bursted cans was some-thing fearful. Some of the hardtack was also musty, and we could not eat it. I have kept quiet all this time, but if it should become nec-essary for me to owear to this I will do it. EDWARD KEEGIN

orporal Company L. Seventy-first New York Infantry, late Commissary Clerk.

## An Emperor In Straits.

An Emperor In, Straits.

(From the Chicago Record.)

It would seem from recent developments that the Emperor of Japan lands difficulty in getting along with an allowance of \$2,000,000 per annum. As a marter of both relief and grafitude, the imperial disct has passed in both houses, with practical unanimity, a resolution which, after recounting his majesty stitutes and dwelling on his pandent conduct of the war with Chira, adds: "We desire to express the sincerity of our respectful grafitude by including in the imperial estates, as a measured of the signal successes achieved in the war, a sum of 29,000,000 yen from the indenimity obtained in consequence of the country's victories. When this matter was first broached in met with only slight apposition on the part of a few newspapers, and when it was put to a vote in each house the members of all parties almost tumbled over each other in their zeal to show their patriotism and lovalty by voting for the resolution. The main point of the opposition was that, in such a critical condition in the national finance, so large a sun as \$10,000,000 should not be diverted from the public uses. His imperial majesty has acknowledged the receipt of the gift. Some prophesical that he would decline to receive it; but he has accepted the gift with the simple message: "With reference to the transip of a portion of the intennity to the imperial estates, we approve the reverence and sincerity of the houses."

#### PLANS OF SPANISH SWINDLERS EXPOSED

OWNERS OF AIRY ESTATES

Numerous Victims of Bogus Fortones Found in America-Efforts That Come to Naught.

Rahway, N. J., Jan. 14.-Silas H. Leon ard, a former alderman of this city, has received a letter from an unknown Spaniard, "Nemeisis Alladalle," written, it is alleged, in a Spanish prison, and which he believes gives news of his brother, John Leonard, whom he has not seen or heard of in more than fifty years.

John Leonard, the lost brother, was a potter working at Peck slip when, in 1846, he disappeared and was never seen again by his relatives.

This letter, however, recalls similar letters written by a band of Spanish swin-diers who were exposed in 1897. The let-ter sent to Mr. Leonard incidentally refers to a niece, whose father wants Mr. Leonard to care for her, and to a fortune of \$35,000, which the young woman is alleged o possess.

When the Spanish swindlers were ex-

posed two years ago, a letter almost identi-cal to the one written Mr. Leonard was cal to the one written air. Localise as shown by several prospective victims. A set of clever rogues were engaged in the enterprise. There was one party of con-federates in the United States, and an-other in Spain. The band in the United States devoted their time to finding likely

William Baumgarten, of Baltimore, Md., was one of the prospective victims who exposed the schemers. He received a letter from a Spaniard in prison, who wished to intrust a daughter possessed of a fortune to his care. The daughter was a niece of Mr. Baumgarten, so the prisoner Mr. Baumgarten agreed to care the daughter and incidentally her for-

was dying. A thousand dollars was needed to pay court charges on the will, in which all the orphan girls' money had been left to her American protector. There were also charges on baggage, one piece of which contained the paper, on which as written the secret hiding place of the

letter was written by the priest, who had been at the prisoner's bedsite when he died. A touching letter from the young and fatherless girl was also re-

Mr. Baumgarten was on the point of sending the money, when he consulted a lawyer, and was advised to cable an inmiry to the Spanish authorities. This was done, and the gang was exposed.

#### CHAIRMAN KNAPP'S LECTURE. Regulation of Interstate Commerce

Discussed Before Students. Hon. Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission delivered a lecture on the subject of the "Regulation of Interstate Commerce," before the

students of the school of comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy, of the Colum bian University on Thursday evening. He traced in a clear and concise wa the development of the principles underlying the laws governing the control and regulation of public highways by the state from the first primal path or passage way from one habitation to another

the modern steam railway. In substance he said that the doctrine f a highway to be owned and used in terms has been very gradually evolved. but is now universally recognized, and is in essential element of personal freedom. The railroad is an agency of the state, purveyor of a public privilege which every one has a right to use in common.

We do not ride on the cars so much by virtue of a contract as by virtue of a civil right. Railroads are bound to furnish transportation facilities to any one who ays the requisite price. The milroads, sithough owned by pri-

vate corporations are agencies of the state for the highways being the property of the state it must furnish the best fa-cilities for the transfer of persons and property over them, and this it may do directly, or through delegated agencies, but such service must be rendered on

showed extraordinary foresight in leaving to Congress the right to regulate con

The law passed by Congress to carry out this provision has, however, proved inade-quate to prevent the evils which have aris-en through an abuse of the privileges granted to railroads, and problems of vast importance are awaiting solution as to the best way to correct these evils. Mr. Knapp suggested that the railronds should be ser mitted to enter into pooling arrangement under proper regulations, and be compelled to make and publish uniform tariffs, ap plicable to every citizen and commun alike, without unjust discrimination, and that the law should declare a violation of its pravisions a criminal offense, punish-able with the same severity as any other

He stated that it was commonly known that various large corporations were re-ceiving rebates amounting to millions of dollars a year from the railroads, which worked a great hardship on other corporaions and individuals, and in direct violation of the law. Such a violation of a rime and should be punished with the severest ggnalty known to the law.

Mr. Knapp's lecture was listened to with neese interest and be will deliver another.

lecture before this school later in the

## Like Looting the Public Treasury

(From the Clereland Leader.)

The assessment of civil officers of any government, national. State or municipal, for Youry purposes, is equivalent to taking money from the public treasury to support a political organization. When the assessment is levied for the use and pavoit of a faction instead of a parry, the case is all the worse. Then it becomes the taking of money from the taxpayers for the benefit of a minority of the votes, nonlimitly, and in reslity for the use and advantage of a few political basses or schemes.

To realize that this is all true, one has only to consider that the officeholders assessed would be consider that the officeholders assessed would be consider that the officeholders assessed would be considered and include a conformable in their

To realize that this is all true, one has only to consider that the officeholders assessed would be just as well off and just as comfortable in their public places if ther suffered an open and permanent reduction in their salaries equal to the assessments levied upon them, provides that their troubles should end with such scaling thorn of their compensation, and they should thereafter be free from all exactions of the kind they now have to require in too many instances. Such regular are from all exactions of the kind they now have to endure, it too many instances. Such regular and lawful reduction of salaries would obviously ben-efit the public treasity by an amount equal to its present assessments. Therefore the assessments are equivalent to taking so much money from the taxpayers. Without the assessments lower salaries could be paid for just as good work, by the same men now employed.

## Confiscation for Usury,

Confiscation for Usury,

(From the Chicago Chronicle.)

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided in a many case that the law of Minnesota, which renders void all marrious contracts is valid, as the courts will not interfere to set aside the policy of the State on the subject. A treat company made a hoan of \$1,070 to Theodor M. Krumseig and wife, taking as security to notes of \$500 each and a mortgage on property in Duluth. After poying \$1,273 the beforeover repudiated the debt, and sued for a cancellation of the notes and mortgage given to the trust company. ompany.
It was pleaded on behalf of the trust compar-

pat a suit to cancel the notes and ould not be maintained until the bor could not be maintained until the borrower had tendered to the lender the amount of the borrowed money, with legal interest to date. At the lean association was a foreign corporation the case went to the Folleral courts, and was appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. It was held by Justice Sairas that the rule of equity requiring a tender of the amount of the debt legally due before proceedings for usury could be commenced, was abrugated by the State law providing for the cancellation of a magnitude contract, and sweeping away chains for the State law providing for the cancellation of a marrious contract, and sweeping away claims for either principal or interest. He said that if the case had remained in the Minnesota courts the lender, under the contract to pay usury, would have judgment rendered against him, and he could not, by removing the case to a Federal court, deprive the herrower of any substantive right. He significantly added: "With the policy of the State law the Federal courts have nothing to do."

# ARMY REORGANIZATION.

The Amazing Defects of the Hull Bill.

(From Harper's Weekly.)
uportant facts, so far as the army erned, that were developed by the war with Spain were the splendid quality of the line of the regular army and the inefficiency of the staff. We say nothing of the volunteers, for nothing was added by the war to the knowledge of that class of troops of which intelligent military men one not aware before the war broke out. were not aware benefit the war torone out. The officers and men of the line were an honor to the country, and added new gheries to the flag upder which they serve, with sterling loyalty and courage and with great self-searcifier, in peace and war. Of all our public servants, the officers and men of the army and many are, as a body, the most faithful and the most devoted. Those who love their country best are stimulated to hope for the greatness of its future when they read of the splendid nebisyements of its soldiers and sailors. It is so today; it has been so throughout our hi tory; and these citizens in uniform are types of the plain American citizen who never serves the country except when service means sacrifice and danger. We shall never tire, we hope, of soun-ing the pusiess of our valient regulars, for whe we do we shall have lost faith in American inst

tutions and in the worth of American character.
It is strange that there should be need of any olea in behalf of the line at this time, when it bicyements are so fresh in the public mirat, but that the plea is needed must be clear to anyone who will take the trouble to analyze the bill which has been reported to the House of Repre-sentatives by its Military Committee. We shall States devoted their time to annual birds to be plucked. Letter writers in shall return to the subject again, the sparn who enstitute the ether hand, did the rest. Thus hundreds of men and wolf light is for the promotion of inefficiency, for the composition of the very cuils whose existence constraints. ras disclosed by the war exis from which the officers and men of the line are the right sufference. It is a bill for the increese, but not for the m, of the staff. It makes places for tolt terrs, some of whom are, indeed, worthy of recognition, but not one of whom should be ap-pointed into the regular establishment at the pense of regular offices. It makes places, ab-for the appointment of rivilians even into the attack upon the artiflery arm and upon its alone in that arm by good work as easiets at it Academy. It is a full, indeed, in which fitting regular officers in the staff corps, and no exer vised for the benefit of volunteers. Therefore an amendment was submitted in effect publing regtives and civilians.

be the first consideration; and if there are rewards and honors scattered a wat-and barries in Cuba against the Spaniards and desp-

#### CURRENT HUMOR.

The Reason

(From the Cisinge Post.) names seems to be emetited

A Patient Couple. (From the Philadelphia Bu

They kept resupence for a long time before

'Yes, and they've kept it most of the time. Her relatives seem bound to live on them. A Possible Visitor.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
We had an awful scarc at our burse night."
What -berghrett

tee'n that, a boggage man bought a trunk

Economical in His old Age.

# Thippositide! What would the beighters say a man of my wealth were to have a aller-dding! We must write for our golden wed-

His Point of View.

Saving the Dog. (From Jewish Comment.) Mr. De Song-1 want you to keep your deg out of my borse. It's talk of Sees. Mrs. De Smart-Misrcy on mr. Fishel Come here, sir. Don't you go hate that house again. It's full of flow.

## A Political Interpretation.

(From the Borston Transcript.)

Mrs. Forg. Mr. Stan proceded a beautiful section this forces. So helpful, feed the said re should make our calling and election ours.

Mr. Forg. Electrons ours! What does he know lious bottles, atomic Ven never say, he save our that they have the Australian balls?

## A Rural Defiance.

(From the Chicago News.)
Uncle Silos, but in from Uprwell, jumped our I the way at the ear funder and shook his every fed at the gripman.

"H you fall that blamed hav rake agin, my ogs," he exclusived, "I'll lick ye!"

## Brng.

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.)
"I board yer ast yer mar fer a piece of pie "Yes, don't you have no pie at your house!"
"You bet we do! Mid we don't get it in a pieces, either. My no makes it so thick that wallies as for hands."

## A Moribund Class.

From Brussey.

Jeonle-Herbie, it says here amelies occopena-fan's dead. What's an octogenarian?

Herbin-Well, I don't just know what they are they went be awfully steady creatures. You (From Brooklyn Life.) nt they must be awfully sighly creat ever hear of 'em but they're dying.

#### Circumstances Alter Cases. (From the Chicago News.) American Officer-General, what is the numer

al strength of your command? Culan Officer-For fighting or for paying off. The Chiengo Mind. (From the Yorkers Statesman,)
"And were you homesick in Porto Rico, man?" saled the Calcago father of his soldier son
"Yo, father, I was not. As soon as I hear
as island had been annexed to the United State
felt as if it were already a suburb of Chicago."

An Embryo Reporter. (From the Chicago News.) Tomory, aged five, having been told that take sister had just arrived from heaven, mare ed into the room and said: "Now, Miss Rab tell is all about heaven, "fore you forget it."

Scotch Simplicity.

(From the Youth's Companion.)
The Scotch are fond of telling stories which fusionate the peculiar simplicity of mind of their country people. This simplicity, at least, saves hen from wheled guille.
One of these stories relates that an honest major one find a contract to build a small house of stone. He came early, and began from the mide to lay the some, working yery fast. At "Week, Jock, hoo d've think I'm getting on?

"Weel, dock, hoo d'ye think I'm getting on?" he asked.

"Ye're getting on famona, feyther," answered Jock, leoling at the solid wall, in which there was no break; "but hoo d'ye get oet?"

The mason looked ground. It was true; he hert provided the house with no door at all, and he was on the ineide. He looked kindly and very admiringly at the hoy,

"Mon, Jock, ye've a grand bebt on ye!" he exclained, "Ye'll be an architest yet, as sure as yer father's a mason."

Another story shows how inducecesful as a third the rostic Scot may be. Two young plosmen went into a garden at night to steak gross-berries. The bushess cursomded a plot of potatoes, and as one of the lads groped about he got a handful of potato plums, which he quickly put into its mouth. Then he gasped to his comrade. "Oh, Josk, I'm poisoned! For ony sake, showe me through the hedge again, for I wouldna like to dee i' the auld man's gairdent."

#### NOTES OF THE DAY.

The Bank of France is four times as large of the Bank of England. The first camp meeting in the United States was held on the banks of the R d

River, Kentucky, in 1759. Tomatoes have been grafted upon potatoes by a French experimenter, whose hy-brid plant produces tubers under ground

and tomatoes above. London is delighted with the novelty of having some of its fire ladders drawn by horses instead of by hand. These are call-

Belgrade's Sypski Doiek has suspended

cation for a time, as the sixteenth his fifteen predecessors in jail. Benides the rinderpest. South Africa's worst plugue consists in the myriads of grasshoppers, which are sometimes so

lense that they stop railway trains. Persian barbers are legally compelled to wash their hands after attending a customer and before waiting on another. They must also use only nickel-plated

To a marriage notice recently appear-ing in a paper of a town that serves as the Gretna Green for a large neighbor-hood was appended the following. No cards, no cake and nobody's husiness." La Revue Graphique Beige says that be-

cause of the scarcity of raw material for the paper mills of Holland they have pressed into service the haulin or stalks of the potato plant, which can be bought of the farmers for 39 cents per ton. The principal Irish national dances, hey exist today are the jig, reel, hor they exist today are the fig. reel horn-pipe and hoptime-called also the slip-jig; but in addition to these there are many

"figure" dances in which almost all the movements are in jig or reel measur By a decree of the congregation of Ouford University the readership in the Russian and other Slavonic languages, which has been in abeyance for some time, has been revived. The readership carries a stipend of £390, besides fees from stu-

A Vienna paper declares that very few persons in that city read poems, and fewer still buy them; that the publishers refuse to print them unless the authors pay all expenses, and that to ask for a volume of poetry in a bookstore is to be stared at

The Havana floating dock, having a lift-The Havana Boating does, having a lift-ing capacity of 19,000 tons, will be sold for the account of the Spanish government. This dock was built in England at a cost of 5600,000, but is said to have been so bad-ly used by the Spanish engineers that it is now not worth half that sum.

Herbert M. Lord, clerk of the Committee in Ways and Mesns, who spent his Comgressional vacation serving as a paymente in the army, has just returned from Ma-nila, and says the people out there think the sons. There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," is our national an-

French engineers have something to learn from America. They undertook to move the great machinery gallery of the 1839 exhibition in sections to a new site in the Champ de Mars for us in 1990, and did move two sections. While rivering these together, however, they collapsed, owing to the insecure foundations.

An acre of land in the city of London is worth a million sterling. So, at least, it appears from a sale in the city recently, when about 1,790 square feet of land, city-ated at 31 Wathrook, and No. 1 Bond. Court, fetched 18,900 paunds, which is at the rate of over 10 paunds, per foot or about 1,000,700 pounds the zere. Physicians in Bellevus Hospital. New York, report a great increase in the num-

per of alcoholic patients under their treatment. Within two weeks six boys under sixteen have been taken to the hea-nital in a state of intexperation. Four of these boys are not yet fourteen years of One boy nine years old died from alcoholism American locomotives have recently

beer ordered in Japan in preference to English engines and will be used entirely on the railway that is now being built in Thina. Many American locomorties have also been purchased by the Russian gov-renment for its Transiberian railway. The American locomotive is clearly ahead of all competitors.

all competitors.

Queen Victoria has been quite outdone by Emperor Francis Joseph in the matter of the begioval of lifes, orders and decorations at a judice. In three days America's ruler gave away 4,200 of these bandles, and for weeks past the only two firms in Vicona which make them have been working night and day in order to ratch un with the demand. cutch up with the demand. In the first four weeks after the open-

it is said that no less than eighty persons were killed, and since that time the week ly average of victims is seven or eight. This very high rate of casualties is sup-posed to be due in part to the imperied pased to be due in part to the imper-sight of many natices in consequence of the prevalent eye diseases, but fully as much is due, perhaps, to the fact that they are unfamiliar with such swift mov-ing vehicles.

It appears there are procedents for Con-gress extending a cute of thanks to a woman, and Miss thara flation is not the first to be thus honored. A cute of thanks was tendered to "Dolly" Madison, and so recently as 1878 Congress accupted from Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the artist, a pic-ture of Abraham Linsoin and his war Cub-inet, and gave Mrs. Thompson a cute of thanks. The privilege of the floor goes with the cote, but it is not likely that any woman who receives the honor would care

with the vote, but it is not likely that any
woman who receives the honor would care
to avail herself of that privilege.

Although women in Paris had the right,
for the first time, the other day to vote,
for "exercised the privilege. In the second arrondissement only three voted, and
a similar number in the eighth. Much the
same was the result to every other arrondissence while in the Countier Latin. dissement, while in the Quartier Latin, which might be thought the very minetum mentorum of women's rights, not a single member of the fair sex took the trouble to vote. The sole exception to this otherwise general indifference was the first arondissement, which comprises the Halles, or markets, where several hun-dred women gave their votes.

There are now lifty young women study-ing at the College of Agriculture in Min-neapolis. They are entered for the three years' course in farming, and are to atust, side by side with the men, except that instead of blacksmithing, carpentry and military drill they will be taught sewing, handry work and cooking. Until now young women who desired a course in agiculture had to solace themselves meh instruction as they could gain dur-ng the summer menths when the men were away. This year their fortunes have ere away. This year their has been built caused. A new dormitory has been built and new instructors in special departments have been provided.

The Leipziger Missionablatt, a German nissionary paper, r ports that the Mahar-inee of Nepaul, India, recently commut-ed saicide in horror of the disfigurement which an attack of smallpex had caused in her features. The Maharajah, who was passionately attached to her, first wrested his vengeance on the physicians who had attended her in her illness. Then he flew at higher game. Out of the grand temple he brought the idels, plant d lo d-ed caunon before them, and tools the gunners fire. In terror at the proposed desc cration they refused. Thereupon the Ma-harsiah hanged several of them. The survivors tremblingly submitted. The gams were fired and the idols were blown

A Shan chief(ain has sent to Monime) Burmah, an emerald which is estimated to be worth at least two lakes of rupecea It is now lodged in a Moulmein pageda, and is to be one of the adoruments of ac offering which the Buddhists of Busmah are going to dispatch from Moulmein to Ceylen, in the shape of a valuable recen-tacle for holding Buddha's celebrated tooth. We read in a Rangoon paper that some Ra. 50,000 worth of jewelry, etc., has ilready been received from Rangoon and Mandalay for the same purpose, while Moulmein and the adjoining districts havcontributed jewelry to the tune of Rs. 80, 800. With the two-lakh emerald from Shanland, the total value of the jewelry now scores 3 1-3 lakhs. The casket itself is already approaching completion, ready for the jewels to be set round.